
Structural Differences in Languages

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Abstract:

The relevance of the investigated problem is caused by the fact that lexical antonymy of different structure languages, such as English and Tatar, was not the subject of a separate study.

This research paper deals with the problem of antonymy and different classifications existing in non-related languages nowadays. The article considers antonyms-reversives as a subclass of directional opposition.

The main aim of this paper is to depict the typological peculiarities of antonym-reversives formation based on genetically non-related English and Tatar languages. We set the task to identify antonyms-reversives of the given languages, define their semantics, determine the thematic groups of this type of antonyms, and compare the structural peculiarities of their formation.

Keywords: *Language, Translation, Linguistics, Different Structure Languages, Reversives.*

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1. Introduction

As it is known, antonymy is an expression of opposite relations "in its logical and philosophical content" (Novikov, 1973). A study of opposites and their nature in terms of logic and philosophy is the primary problem in the study of antonyms and antonymous relations in a language. Nowadays there is a particular interest in the research and study of linguistic phenomena existing in non-related languages (Khisamova, 2006; Khisamova *et al.*, 2015; Khisamova and Khismatullina, 2015; Sakaeva and Nurullina, 2013; Safina, 2015). Despite the large number of works on antonymy based on separate languages, the given problem has not received proper attention in comparative linguistics due to the wide variety of classifications in different structure languages. Therefore, in our opinion, the problem of antonymy on the basis of non-related languages should be studied, firstly, on the principle of opposition.

Lack of works in this area determines the relevance of our research. The aim of our study is to describe the typological features of antonymous relation formation on the example of genetically non-related languages, namely English and Tatar. The following article will be devoted to antonyms-reversives as the subclass of directional opposition. In this article we will consider antonyms-reversives expressing opposing action that is attributable to one and the same person or expressing the action returning to the original state, and the typological features of their formation.

2. Research Methodology

Generally, it should be noted that the problem of antonymy in English and Tatar linguistics is viewed from different sides. While a number of scientists draw attention to the nature of the opposition inside antonymous oppositions (Ismaeva, 2016), the others study the structure, semantic or stylistic features of antonyms. Within the framework of this paper it is impossible to name all the researchers who made contribution to the development of antonymy study but we try to draw attention to those who greatly affected the elaboration on the overall theory.

In English linguistics the study of antonymy based on the nature of opposition is reflected in the works of a number of scholars, such as Lyons (1977), Jones (2002), Murphy (2003) and others.

The antonyms of the Tatar language have always been studied by semantics, structure and within the stylistics (Safina, 2016), but the classification of antonyms by their opposition character have not been done accurately and in details. There is only the work of G.H. Habibov (1984), where the author identifies the following types of logical opposition: opposites (ak – qara/ white- black), contrary concepts (ak - ak tygel/ white- not white), complementarity (optional) (çin-yalgan/ true-false, buydak-öylängän/ single-married, iske-yaña/ old-new, dus –doşman/ friend-enemy),

conversives (ala- birä/ take-give, olyrak- yäşräk/older-younger), directional opposition (kiñäytü-taraytu/ widen-shorten, profaşistik- antifaşistik/ profascist - anti-fascist) (Habibov, 1984). Therefore, it can be assumed that the phenomenon of antonymy in the Tatar language on the character of opposition has not been studied in detail. For this reason, in our study we consider it appropriate to refer to the works of Russian and foreign linguists, such as Novikov (1982), Lyons (1977), Jones (2012) etc.

Antonyms-reversives is a subclass of directional antonyms. It is not mentioned by all the foreign authors and Russian linguistics. The given type of antonyms can be found in the group of antonyms "expressing the opposite direction of action, characteristics and properties" or «Anti 2" (Novikov, 1982). In the Tatar linguistics directional antonyms are mentioned in the study of L.G. Habibov (1984). However, this type of opposition is not fully described. In O.N. Likhacheva's (2006) research directional antonyms were studied on the basis of Russian and English languages (Likhacheva, 2006). Despite of the strict classification, there are some controversial moments in her paper. For instance, she concerns North-South, East-West as gradable antonyms not directional ones. She explains it by the fact that these words can be united in cycles, therefore, they are gradable. In contrast to the Russian studies, in English linguistics this type of opposition is referred to the class of directional antonyms because they are on the opposite points with respect to the coordinate axes.

In English linguistics directional antonyms may also express opposite action, indications, properties and coordinating concepts. They represent one of the four types of antonymous relations along with complementaries, contraries and converses (Lyons, 1977; Lehrer and Lehrer, 1982; Cruse, 1986; Murphy, 2003). The following terminology may be used in scientific papers: directional opposition (Lyons, 1977; Cruse, 1986; Lipka, 1992), reversives (Murphy, 2003).

3. Results and Discussion

After analyzing the existing classification in Russian and foreign linguistics, we have noted the distinctive features of the words included in the directional antonyms in the English and Russian languages. In the Russian language oppositely directed action, characteristics and properties are included in this type, and it is represented by verbs, adjectives, adverbs and verbal nouns. In the English language directional opposition means not only the opposite actions (called reversives) but also the coordination of the concept expressed by prepositions, adverbs and nouns. In the Russian language such notions as North -South, left -right, here-there are placed outside directional antonyms and combined with the gradual antonyms under the title of "antonyms expressing gradual qualitative contrast and contrast of coordination concepts" (Novikov, 1982). Although, in our opinion, this type of opposition should be added to the class of antonyms, expressing opposing actions and properties under the name of Directional antonyms or Directional opposition.

Comparing the existing classification in English and Russian languages, we found out full compliance of the names and content of converses and complementaries in these languages; the similarity between gradual antonyms in Russian language and English contraries. At the same time, we noted that two subclasses in Russian language correspond to one group in English, i.e. directional opposition.

Cruse (1986) was one of the scholars who made a valuable contribution to the study of directional opposition in the English language. He distinguish 4 subgroups of directional opposition (Cruse, 1986). The first type is called directions. It is represented by adverbs and prepositions (North- South, up-down, forwards-backwards). The second type is antipodals (top-bottom, zenith- nadir, cellar- attic). The third type is counterparts (the opposite side, reverse side) (mound- depression, ridge-groove, hill-valley). The fourth type - is reversives (fall-rise, ascend-descend, advance- retreat). Cruse (1986) divides reversives into two types: independent reversives and restitutives. Lyons (1977) proposes several subclasses of directional opposition: consequence (learn-know, get-have), antipodal or diametrical opposites (North-South, East-West) and orthogonal opposition (North-West-East-South) (Lyons, 1977). Jones (2012), Murphy (2003), Paradis (2007), Willners (2007) also mention the existence of four types of opposition: complementaries, contraries, reversives and converses (Jones and Murphy 2012).

In the Russian language antonyms, expressing opposing actions are studied and thematically classified by Novikov (1973).

After analyzing the works relating to the classification of antonyms on the basis of their opposite character, classes and subclasses of antonyms, we can conclude that in Tatar and English there are some antonyms, expressing opposite actions and are expressed by verbs. Taking into consideration the previous studies made by Cruise, we refer to a subclass of directional antonyms as reversives.

Reversives express opposing action correlated to one and the same person, as well as the variation of the action when the original state of something is opposite to the its end state. For example, *kerü-çıgu/ enter-leave*, *kienü- çıšenü/ dress-undress*, *bikläü-açu/ lock-unlock*.

She dressed the children in their best clothes. She undressed the children for bed (Hornby, 2005).

Annan-monnan kiendem dä, tizräk uramga çıktım (M.Ämir)/ I got dressed quickly and went out.

Tälinkädä kümäç telemnärennän bersen aşap çäy eçte dä çışenep yoklarga yattı. (Ş.Kamal)/ He ate and drank a little, then undressed and went to bed.

Both Tatar and English antonyms-reversives may have the following thematic groups:

1. change of direction in space (kerú- çıgu / enter-leave, advance- retreat, enter-leave, diverge-converge);
2. change and return to the original state, i.e. action-destroying the action (ozaytu- kıskartu / lengthen-shorten);
3. emotional and intellectual changes (tapkırlau - bülü / multiply- decrease);
4. changes in the relationship between people in society (maktau- sığú / praise-criticize);
5. changes in the nature (bayu -kalku /rise-set).

Moreover, in Tatar language antonyms-reversives may describe the change in the physical condition of the person. For example, yaşărú-kartayu / become younger-grow old, aynu- iserú / sober up - get drunk and others. However, the following thematic group have not been found on the basis of English. Of course, this type of relationship may naturally be expressed in the English language, but in other ways. For example, yaşărú-kartayu / look younger, grow young again - grow old, age, advance in age, advance in years; aynu- iserú / sober up, become sober, grow sober-get tipsy, get intoxicated.

4. Conclusions

In English language antonyms-reversives are presented by derivational and the single rooted verbs. For example, submission- resistance, succeed-fail (derivational antonyms), settle-unsettle, bind-unbind (single rooted antonyms). Single rooted antonyms can be formed using prefixes un, dis, de, in, mis, for. For example, deceive-undeceive, cloak-uncloak, mount-dismount, order-disorder, arrange-derange, validate-invalidate, behave-misbehave, bid-forbid (The Merriam-Webster dictionary of synonyms and antonyms, 2016).

Reversives in the Tatar language are presented by simple and complex verbs. All reversives in Tatar are verbs of different roots. Both components of the opposition can be represented by simple verbs (bikläü-açu / open-close, moñayu-şatlanu / fell sad- feel happy, vatu-tózzü / destroy- build), one component can be represented by a simple verb, the other is a complex verb (yaşărú-faş itü / hide-reveal, ülü- yañadan tuu / die- reborn), both components may be represented by complex verbs (barlıkka kilü- yukka çıgu / appear - disappear), both components are expressed by the phrase (yuknı bar itü -barny yuk itü / create destroy), both components are expressed by paired verbs (elau-sıktau - uynau-kólü / cry - laugh).

As it can be seen from the above examples, antonyms-reversives in the Tatar language are presented by verbs of different roots. But the absence of a method of forming antonyms with the help of prefixes does not mean the absence of one or another form in the Tatar language. On the contrary, we can conclude the richness

and variety of Tatar language and its forms because derivational antonyms-reversives in English can be expressed by simple, complex, compound verbs or phrases in the Tatar language. For example, tie-untie = bälälüü -sütü, mount-dismount = atlanu -töşü, deceive-undeceive = aldau- küzlärne açu etc.

The analysis of the examples of antonyms-reversives in English and Tatar languages help us suggest that antonyms-reversives is a type of directional opposition that is expressed only by verbs. Thematically this class of antonyms describes the change in the direction of action, change and return to the original state, emotional and intellectual changes, changes in the relationship between people in the society, as well as changes in the nature. Antonyms-reversives in the Tatar language also cover the class of antonyms, related to changes in the physical condition of the person. Most of the antonyms in the English language and an absolute majority of antonyms in the Tatar language is represented by verbs of different roots. In English language there are also derivational verbs with the same root among this group. There are simple, complex, compound verbs or phrases among Tatar antonyms-reversives.

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